

THE ANACONDA STANDARD

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The Standard's news service is the most complete. It has patrons in every part of the Great Northwest. Its service includes Anaconda, Butte, Helena, Missoula, Bozeman, Livingston, Phillipsburg, Granite Falls, Deer Lodge, Dillon and all other important points.
Largest Daily Circulation in Montana.
9,282
NET DAILY AVERAGE FOR JUNE.
State of Montana, County of Deer Lodge, ss.
Personally appeared before me, Hannibal H. Mayhew, a Notary Public in and for the County of Deer Lodge, State of Montana, W. E. Bond, Manager, and T. E. Butler, Circulator of The Anaconda Standard, who being sworn, depose and say: That the net daily average circulation of The Anaconda Standard for the month of June was 9,282.
W. E. BOND, Manager.
T. E. BUTLER, Circulator.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, in the City of Anaconda, this 7th day of July, 1894.
HANNIBAL H. MAYHEW, Notary Public.
[SEAL]
SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1894.

The wear and tear of mind over the consideration of the tariff bill has not been productive of amiability on the part of the august senators. Yesterday Senators Blackburn and Mander, forgetting who they are and where they were, indulged in an unbecomingly bandy of epithets in the chamber. Such incidents can add nothing to the personal reputation of those who are parties to them, and tend to bring into disrepute a body which has ever been distinguished for an appearance at least of decorum and good breeding.

The annual session of the national irrigation congress is announced to be held in Denver about the first of September. The Montana delegates have been named and it is to be hoped the state will be well represented. The subject of irrigation and the reclaiming of the arid lands is one of vital importance to the West. The people of this section properly hold that as the national government expends immense sums of money annually in improving rivers and harbors for the commercial benefit of the East and South, that there is every reason why it should aid in making fertile the deserts of the West and thus add to the national prosperity. The agitation of the question by representative men will in the end accomplish the purpose.

An arbitration bill in line with the suggestions of President Cleveland in 1887 was yesterday introduced in congress by Representative Springer. That there will be some legislation on the subject seems reasonably sure, for there is an almost universal demand for it. So eminent an authority as Justice Brewer, of the supreme court, expresses the opinion that such a bill could be made operative, at least to a degree, and that if the strike accomplishes the adoption of such a measure it will not have been in vain. The act may not be a compulsory one, but if national and state boards are provided it is safe to say that when appealed to the decisions will carry great moral weight and the side that refuses to abide by them will be placed at a serious disadvantage.

The Cloud Has Burst.

While the despatches from Korea are in the main indefinite and conflicting, it is certain that the war cloud that has been hovering over the East has at last broken. The extent and duration of the storm cannot at this time be imagined. It may be long and disastrous or it may be nipped in the bud and hostilities ended where they have begun. One thing is certain; further trouble will be averted if it is in the power of the European nations to do so, for they are bending their energies in that direction, though they are dealing with obstinate men in the persons of the rulers and officials of the two nations that are directly involved.

The cause of the trouble lies in the claim of Japan that it has the right under treaty stipulations to land troops in Korea to accomplish certain reforms that are essential to protect its commercial interests. This the king of Korea conceded, but China interposed an objection, insisting that the landing of Japanese troops for the purpose of making governmental changes, even with the consent of the king, was in violation of its rights, and so Chinese troops were despatched to the scene. The English minister of foreign affairs is quoted as saying that Japan is right in the position it has assumed, but as yet China has not accepted the dictum of her majesty's minister. It is further alleged that

the sympathy of Russia is with Japan, and that if necessary physical as well as moral aid will be extended.

The situation is a complicated one, but it is evident that Japan means business and does not intend to lose any time in asserting and fighting for her rights, if the despatches of yesterday can be relied on. They say that for a beginning a Japanese war ship attacked and sunk a Chinese transport, drowning the 1,000 soldiers who were on board. This is rather interesting and radical, for a beginning. The next move as related was the capture of the king and the sending of him to Japan, where he will be held as a prisoner until the troubles are ended. It is true the legations of both the governments in Washington deny they have received any official information of the acts related or that there has been a declaration of war; but in spite of that those best informed give credence to the reports.

As war is imminent, it may be interesting to give an idea of the fighting forces of the two populous countries. Captain Norman, in his book, "Tonquin," divides the Chinese army as follows:

First, the active army, comprising the army of Manchuria, the army of the center and the army of Turkestan; and second, the territorial army. Captain Norman gives the number of the army of Manchuria as 700,000 men, divided into two main corps. Many of these troops are armed with the Mauser rifle, and possess a liberal supply of Krupp eight centimeter field cannon. The army of the center numbers 500,000 men in time of peace. This number, however, can be doubled in time of war. The men are of a hardy race and are armed with Remington rifles. The army of Turkestan is employed in keeping order in the extreme western territory and could not, in all probability, be moved eastward in the event of war. However, it is capable of being raised to a strength of probably 600,000 men. The numbers are kept down in time of peace to 200,000. The Tartar cavalry of the north are mounted on dromedaries but sturdy ponies. Their equipment is wretched. Adopting the system of classification used in the Statesman Year Book, the naval strength of China may be expressed thus: Battleships, 1 first class, 1 second class and 3 third class; 3 post defense vessels; cruisers, 3 second class, 3 third class A and 35 B; torpedo boats, 2 first class, 26 second class, 13 third class and 2 smaller boats.

The army of Japan is organized on a uniform system on the basis of conscription. All males of the age of 20 years are liable to serve in the standing army for seven years, of which three years must be spent in actual service and the remaining four years in the army of reserve. After quitting the army of reserve they have to form part of the Landwehr for another five years, and every male from 17 up to 40 years of age who is not either in the line, or in the Landwehr, must belong to the Landstrom, and is liable to be called to service in times of national emergency. The army is composed of the imperial guard and six divisions. In 1892 it was as follows: The imperial guard, 2 brigades of 4 regiments of infantry, 1 squadron of cavalry, 1 regiment of artillery and 1 company of engineers, consists of 4,357 officers and men, with 40 field guns and 526 horses. The 6 divisions consist of 12 brigades or 24 regiments of infantry—37,325 officers and men; cavalry, 6 squadrons composed of 1,362 officers and men, 1,146 horses; artillery, 6 regiments, consisting of 4,428 officers and men, 240 field and 120 mountain guns and 1,053 horses; engineers, 6 battalions, 2,175 officers and men; train, 6 squadrons of 2,108 officers and men and 1,746 horses.

Including miscellaneous service, the total strength on the peace footing is 3,662 officers, 82,441 non-commissioned officers and men, 314 field guns, 156 mountain guns and 8,791 horses. There are besides six battalions of gendarmes, comprising 1,058 officers and men and 83 horses, and four battalions of yeomanry, with 4,239 officers and men. The reserve has a strength of 90,254, and the Landwehr of 80,176. The rifle now used in the army is the Mauser, which was invented in Japan a few years ago.

The Japanese naval fleet is a purely defensive force. It consists of five ships which may be classed as armored cruisers, one of these being a wooden vessel, nine second class cruisers (between two thousand and five thousand tons), and twenty-five vessels which may be rated as third class cruisers. The torpedo flotilla includes one first class boat and forty of the second class.

These figures are certainly interesting, and it must be remembered that though large they represent only the regular army strength of the countries, and that there are millions more from which to recruit in case of need. It is not probable, however, that either side will need many more men, for the scene of operations will be a limited one and considerable fighting must be done by the navy, that is, providing the war is not changed from Korea and one of the countries invaded by the other.

The remarkable performance of the Minneapolis has drawn attention to the amounts that have been paid by the government for excess of speed over contract requirements. The Cramp company alone, it is said, have won nearly a million and a quarter dollars from this source. Premiums have been awarded them as follows: On the Yorktown, \$39,825; on the Newark, \$36,857.70; on the Baltimore, \$106,441.80; on the Philadelphia, \$100,000; Columbia, \$350,000, and about \$114,600 on the Minneapolis. The company now has on hand four armor-clads, the Indiana, the Massachusetts, the Iowa and the Brooklyn, all of greater displacement than any ship now in our navy. It is not improbable, in view of the premiums previously awarded, that these four vessels will bring about \$600,000 in excess of the contract price, thus bringing the aggregate of premiums up to about \$1,800,000. The amount seems large, but the additional speed and general superiority of the vessels render it money well expended.

Estimates of the political complexion of the next house of representatives being in order, the New York Times has presented a review of the situation in various congressional districts, state by state, and, after making what it believes is a liberal allowance for accidents and the like, figures out a probable democratic majority of twenty over republicans and populists combined. The republicans have been expressing the utmost confidence in securing a sweeping majority, but they seem not to have taken into account the fierce factional fights that are weakening the party in a very large proportion of the congressional districts.

The Turnerbund of the United States, now in session at Denver, has decided that women shall not be admitted to membership. This is rather

a curious conclusion to be reached by so advanced a body of thinkers as the Turners and in a state where political equality for women is an established fact. It goes to show, however, that conventions, be they political or social, are not always influenced by local surroundings. In spite of the edict, the women have one satisfaction, if they cannot join the club they can still go to the picnics and have a good time.

The weather bureau at Chicago has kindly notified the country regarding the intensely hot weather, that "In Montana the worst is passed." This is news to the people of the West side at least, for while we have been wearing overcoats and building fires we had no idea that there was any "worst" to pass. Still as the weather bureau has "passed" it for us it will have to go at that.

"Banish the ice water" says the New York Times in a long article showing how injurious it is during the hot season. Strange to say it does not offer a substitute, for it has not the cheek to ask people to drink croton water as it comes through the pipes.

The Mining and Engineering Journal of a recent date has a lengthy article upon the ventilation of the house of representatives. The room needs ventilating in more ways than one.

CURRENT HUMOR.

Tubbs—There is one horrid thing connected with going in swimming in July. Tubbs—What's that? Tubbs—Why, you have to come out.—Covington-Journal.

A man named Teeth lives in Manayunk. He is not particularly well known, yet his name is in everybody's mouth.—Philadelphia Record.

The only difference between the winner of a race on the river and on the track was that one rowed a boat and the other rode a horse.—Boston Commercial.

Mrs. Suburb—Why in the world don't you grease that lawn mower of yours? Neighbor's Hired Man—The mower told me not to till you had your planer tuned.—New York Weekly.

George Gould says that yachts are like women. He doesn't mean American women, for they can't be beat.—Philadelphia Times.

People who suppose they are living upon love do not find any perceptible shrinkage in the butcher's bill.—Boston Transcript.

"There goes my hat!" yelled the pompous man with the red face. "Yes," rejoined the calm party with chin whiskers, "straws show the way the wind blows."—Detroit Tribune.

A SUMMER SAVANT.
Let others hire them to the woods.
Where weeds are tall and rank—
Where snakes are thick and comforts thin—
I'm no such foolish crank.

A CERTAIN CHAMBER—cool and clean—
No gnats and flies about;
A springy bed—a bath—I woen
Best all your camping out.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

TEACH CHILDREN TO SWIM.

Timely Advice That Parents Ought Carefully to Consider.

In view of the many and harrowing deaths by drowning that are always among the distressing incidents of the summer season, it would seem as though parents would consider it far more necessary to have their children taught to swim than to spend so much care and trouble on accomplishments that are of no earthly value to any of the latter who gets into the water over his or her head. This little speech, says the Philadelphia Times, is not meant in any way to run down the advantages to be derived from the highest mental training, but what good will diplomas and honorary degrees be if in a moment of impulsive recklessness, or owing to some unforeseen accident, the student learns, alas, that it is sink or swim, with nine chances out of ten in favor of the former, if there has never heretofore been given, along with the other thought to be necessary lessons, a single one of the most important branches of human education? Boys and girls alike should be given instruction in this branch. Parents would feel highly incensed if some outsider were to remark that they cared more for the mental health of their children than for their physical welfare. Yet in many cases this is true, though perhaps unwittingly so. Outside of the fact that a knowledge of swimming may some time be the means of saving life, it is a most healthful and delightful exercise, even though never put to any more exacting purpose than to pass away pleasantly a few hours at the natatorium or in the surf. In giving children as many of the pleasures of life as lie within the power of their parents to grant, lessons in swimming should be among the first thought of, for the pastime, unlike many others, serves a double purpose that may some day prove its practical usefulness.

BICYCLE VS. HORSE.

The Wheel Has Been the Best Trotting Record Ever Made.

The bicycle put one more notch ahead of the horse last Tuesday, when a mile was run on a course near Boston in 1:56, says the Philadelphia Press. This is eight seconds better than any horse has trotted over the same distance and is the fastest mile ever ridden on a bicycle anywhere in the world. The conditions were not exceptionally favorable, as a strong wind and a bright, hot sun had to be faced. And even after he had broken the world's record the rider claimed that with wind and sun favoring him, he could ride a mile in 1:30. This is one more evidence of how rapidly man with a machine of his own invention is getting the better of the horse. When Maud S. made a mile in 2:04 it was considered a remarkable achievement, and still further victories were expected of this swift paced mare. But one victory ended her career, and she has since been retired from the field. The bicycle rider, however, shows the superior endurance of man over the brute creation by going from victory to victory. No horse could endure such a strain as the contestants in the bicycle tournament in New York city last December subjected themselves to. And yet they came out of the test with hardly any appearance of overexertion. So man with his constantly increasing knowledge of his resources and how best to develop and handle them is continually diminishing the advantage the horse has had from his greater muscular endowment.

This victory of the bicycle over the horse

is as evident in long as in short distances. Two remarkable triumphs in this way have been recorded this year. At Buffalo, May 30, the 25-mile record was broken and the distance covered in 1:10:28. The best previous record for the same distance had been 1:11:28. On the same day in Chicago, a distance of 18 miles was ridden in 57:10. It is probable that before the year 1894 closes all these records will be broken and that the horse will be thrown still further in the shade. But it is not alone in sports and recreation that the bicycle is superseding the horse. The two-wheeled vehicle is proving its worth as a practical machine every day in the year. Soldiers, messengers, policemen and postmen use it. The national guard of Connecticut has a cycle corps that goes into camp every year for drilling; letter carriers have adopted it and postmasters in large cities are recommending that the government make it a part of the equipment of the postoffice department; park policemen are mounted on bicycles and Brooklyn has a clerical cycle club, composed wholly of ministers, one of whom says that a bicycle and a Bible are the best outfit a young man can possibly have.

Public Notice.

We, the undersigned, have this day sold to Sherman Music company of Butte the entire Orton Bros' stock of small musical merchandise, such as guitars, mandoline, banjos, violins and all other small musical instruments pertaining to the small goods business, at 305 North Main street, and to include sheet music, music books and store fixtures; also our good will in the small goods trade. W. W. Kimball company. A. A. Fisher, general agent. July 7, 1894.

Our Art Series.

Part II. "Glimpses of America," Part 10 "Stage Celebrities," and all parts from 1 to 16 "Picturesque World's Fair Views" now ready.



Mr. L. O. Tinkham

8 Boils at Once

Afflicted me—in fact I think no one ever suffered more from impure blood. Every pimple or scratch would spread, sometimes making sores as large as a dollar. Four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla have thoroughly purified my blood and my skin is as smooth as a baby's. I never felt better. L. O. TINKHAM, Newhall, California.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

AT ANACONDA.
In the State of Montana, at the close of business, July 18, 1894.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$ 332,925 00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	25,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00
Stock, securities, etc.	16,732 28
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	32,000 00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	10,000 00
Total	\$ 441,657 28

Due from national banks (not reserve funds) \$ 4,200 48 |

Due from state banks and bankers 114,184 00 |

Due from approved reserve agents 178,627 63 |

Checks and other cash items 20,000 00 |

Notes of other National banks 20,000 00 |

Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents 47 44 |

Lawful money reserved in bank, viz:

Specie	117,371 50
Legal tender notes	50,000 00
Total	\$ 177,371 50

Redemption fund with U. S. treasury (5 per cent. circulation) 1,125 00 |

Due from U. S. treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund 450 00 |

Total **\$ 963,710 22** |

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$ 100,000 00
Surplus fund	20,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	12,214 71
National bank notes outstanding	22,500 00
Total	\$ 154,714 71

Due to other National banks \$ 60,299 79 |

Due to state banks and bankers 81 48 |

Individual deposits subject to check 415,188 83 |

Demand certificates of deposit 242,748 41 |

Time certificates of deposit 93,367 50 |

Total **\$ 963,710 22** |

State of Montana, County of Deer Lodge, ss.
I, William M. Thornton, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM M. THORNTON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1894.
H. T. MAHAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
W. L. HOGG,
F. E. SARGENT, } Directors.



Surely are the Gems of Perfection, the Lenses are perfectly Colorless, do not tire the eyes, but prevent the heated rays of light from entering the eyes, giving clear and distinct vision and preserving the eyesight to a ripe old age.

For Sale Only By
Keppler Jewelry Company
ANACONDA, MONT.



VIOLENCE
That is what the ordinary pills and bowel medicines depend upon. That explains why your system is in a worn condition afterward than before. And that is the reason why Dr. Fennell's Pleasant Pills are the best thing in the world for every stomach and bowel trouble. There's no disturbance, no reaction, no help last. They are absolutely and permanently cure Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick and Bilious Headaches. One tiny, sugar-coated granule is a gentle laxative or regulator; three are cathartic.

They're the smallest, the easiest to take, and the cheapest, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. Buy of reliable dealers. With any others, something else that pays them better will probably be urged as "just as good." Perhaps it is, for them; but it can't be, for you. For a perfect and permanent cure of Catarrh, take Dr. Fennell's Catarrh Remedy.

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IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT of Anaconda, a township, state of Montana, county of Deer Lodge ss., before H. H. Mayhew, Justice of the Peace, Horvath & Sadach, plaintiffs, versus Luis Zupancich, defendant—summons The state of Montana, to the above named defendant, greeting: You are hereby summoned to be and appear before me, H. H. Mayhew, a Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Deer Lodge, at my office in Anaconda on Monday, the 27th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, then and there to make answer to the complaint of Horvath & Sadach the above named plaintiffs, in a civil action to recover the sum of fifty three and 00-100 dollars, for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to you at your special instance and request by the plaintiffs within two years last passed, in the City of Anaconda, Montana, and in default thereof judgment will be rendered against you, Luis Zupancich, the above named defendant, for the sum of fifty-three and 00-100 dollars and costs of suit in their behalf expended. Given under my hand, this 20th day of July, A. D. 1894.
H. H. MAYHEW, Justice of the Peace.

GEOFFREY LAVELL, President.
JNO. MacGINNISS, Manager.

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in
LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS.
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EASTERN FINISHED HARD WOODS, BUILDING PAPER, GLASS.
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Reopened Oct. 1, 1893.



One of the handsomest and most elegantly appointed hotels in the United States. Thoroughly fireproof and provided with elevators, electric bells, fire alarms, running water, baths, steam heat, open fire places and all modern conveniences. Rooms en suite and single. Cuisine and service strictly first-class. Rates from \$3.50 per day upwards according to size and character of rooms occupied.

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D. G. BROWNELL, Proprietor

Buggies, Horses and Saddles for Hire

Also Proprietor of Passenger, Baggage and Express Line. Connection made with all trains.

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